

Mourns His Lost Angels

Sculptor Borglum, Grieving, Shows the Remains of Six Months Work.

The sculptor, a tall, thin, earnest man, with a face that is a study in grief, stood before the remains of his work, the six months' work of his hands, the six months' work of his heart, the six months' work of his soul. He was alone in the great hall, the hall that was once the home of the angels, the hall that was once the home of the angels. He was alone in the great hall, the hall that was once the home of the angels, the hall that was once the home of the angels. He was alone in the great hall, the hall that was once the home of the angels, the hall that was once the home of the angels.



THE LADY ANGELS DESTROYED BY SCULPTOR BORGLUM.

replied he, "that is a matter of little moment. I get the same play whether I make three, four, or five. It is the opportunity which interests me. This is the first attempt at genuine art embellishment in New York cathedral, and it has been given to me. I am therefore on my mettle." And he began to tell her about the chapel.

"But first," put in the reporter, "who was it raised the rumour—that is to say, who was it made the first objection to the lady angels? The committee?"

"The committee," repeated Mr. Borglum. "You should hear what the committee had to say about my beautiful angels. Dr. Huntington was here this morning. There was nothing that he left unsaid. It was a little officious outsider, a little haughty farmer who came up to town, and pronounced them feminine. A little haughty farmer, is he?"

With that, he leaned on the table and drew a plan of the Belmont chapel, showing a cross, the cathedral, with the chapel at the beginning of it, forming a frill like the half of a gingerbread at the edge.

"The cathedral is built in the Gothic style, you know," he began. "It is built of warm gray stone called Fontainebleau. Directly back of the altar is this chapel built by August Belmont. It will cost many thousands of dollars. It is this chapel that I am decorating. There are twenty-eight angels in the chapel. There are eight groups of Gothic columns, at the heads of which are groups of angels. The caps of these columns are arrangements of oak leaves suggested to me by the motive of a cathedral in Europe.

"On either side of the altar are two tiers of saints. These are Eastern saints, St. Gregory, St. Clement, saints who worked their way around through Armenia from Jerusalem, preaching the gospel.

"The cathedral itself is a most magnificent structure. There are great statues of St. Peter and St. Paul on your right as you enter, together with thirty angels with wings. Just the winged heads, that is. Directly over the altar two angels hold the chalice. These are the keystones of the Belmont chapel. Above the chapel is to be the Christ Child; below, the Virgin, Zacharias and St. Simon. On either side of these were to have been my angels, St. Gabriel, the Angel of the Annunciation, and St. Michael, who rolled away the stone."

The sculptor arose, went to a shelf and took down a bit of plaster.

"This," he said, "is the hand of my Angel Gabriel."

The reporter took it reverently—reverently because of the sadness of his tone and look.

"How smoothly it has been cut off," she said.

"I saved it off. It took me an hour," and he pointed out to her the beauty of the lily in the plaster hand.

"It was deep sorrow to me to destroy my angels. I can't tell you what I felt in the half hour before I commenced the work of destruction. When I had finished it was as if I had been forced to destroy part of myself. It was part of myself. If you ever have done good work that has come to naught you can understand. They were beautiful. They stood twice the height of a man. It took me six months to create them, and two hours to destroy them, and now I must begin at the beginning and make them all over again."

How about you as about making them over again?" the reporter asked.

"I can't tell. I haven't the faintest idea of course. I am willing to acknowledge that anything that I have made has been made with the idea of angels. Heavenly things are not done with earthly strength."

Why not take pattern from Sargent's angels?" the reporter suggested.

The eyes of the sculptor flashed.

"Sargent has no more real religious emotion than a butterfly," he declared, and neither have his saints. You can say that from me. And he's a friend of mine, too."

"Any one of us who has a mother," missed the sculptor, "naturally connects the idea of an angel with a woman. And all of us have mothers."

"Then, too, you must make an angel beautiful, and how many beautiful men are there? It is the female figure that is beautiful. So soon as you give grace of contour

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THIS MAN'S SOUL IS ENDANGERED.

congregation and have ignored the fact that the hatted feminine head inspires worldly envy of the worst sort in other women?

The devil, it will be observed, would have his innings in either case. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that from this peculiarly masculine point of view a man's soul is rather better worth saving than woman's.

The idea seems to be that the man's soul is delicately poised like a butterfly on a blade of grass, ready to glide gently into the abyss upon shiny waves of hair.

It would be a superior frump, indeed, whose attention could not be distracted from the saintliest preacher by the hair in front of her, who could refrain from casting furtive glances at the hats on either side of her and who would not pray for eyes in the back of her head, that she might see the hats behind her. In fact, while man's soul is but slightly damaged by the sight of an uncovered feminine head, the vision of a sea of hats arouses all the lesser evil passions in woman.

Those who are elegantly hatted are tainted with pride, vanity and hypocrisy, while the meanly hatted women are afflicted with envy, hatred and all uncharitableness. St. Paul came to the conclusion that it was as well not to take any chances with women, and he thought it much safer to extinguish them at church in the shamefacedness and sobriety of a veil.

Similarly did those who regulated the Quaker garb think that a severe and all embracing dress code would suppress feminine vanity and at the same time discourage wayward masculine looks in meeting. But it may be that the brethren of the congregation in either case speculated a good deal as to what sort of hair was concealed by the veil or bonnet and perhaps spent more unprofitable moments over the question than they would if they had seen it uncovered in all its glory.

On the principle that a thing half concealed and half revealed is more seductive than a full revelation, it is pretty safe to say that the soft waves about the forehead and temples and the delicious little curls at the nape of the neck, which all show below the hat, have snared more souls than all the uncovered heads will ever have to their credit.

HAT OR NO HAT IN CHURCH?

MAKES PERIL FROM WOMAN'S UNCOVERED HEAD.

And the Part of Other Women When the Veil is First Seen that Some Four Generations Predecessors Had When They Came by the Ministry Question.

Of late the advanced women have been getting some pretty hard rap. Mr. Cleveland is doing his best to deliver them of the suffrage in this world, and if certain religious critics have their way they will never, never be prominent suffragettes in the next world, and their status will be in no better place here than below.

Can it be that the religious critics referred to fear that women will be ineligible for office in heaven on the ground of non-residence? In the Middle Ages the clergy were pretty firmly convinced that the after life was under the direct patronage of the father of sin, and it may be that this conviction has not been entirely outgrown.

Why else should a clergyman, a short time ago, in retreating the habit that the women of his flock had fallen into of coming to church without hats, have taken the ground that the uncovered feminine head was a fleshly temptation to the men of the time?



THE BARE HEAD SLIGHTLY DAMAGES THE SOUL OF MAN, BUT THE HAT DEVASTATES THE SOUL OF WOMAN.

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THE BRETHREN WONDERED WHAT SORT OF HAIR THE BONNET CONCEALED.

BAD SPELLING AS EVIDENCE.

Important in Discovering the Writers of Court Documents.

From *Answers*.

Handwriting experts have so frequently been proved to be incorrect in their deductions—notably in the Beck case—that juries seldom convict prisoners on their evidence. Curiously enough, however, although the handwriting test has been proved to be unreliable, the evidence of faulty spelling has never failed to bring tribulation to evildoers. It appears that forgery is comparatively easy, and that even an expert can be readily deceived by a forged document; but it seems almost certain that if an adult, out of good education, misspells certain words it is almost impossible for him to spell them correctly from dictation, unless aided by a dictionary.

This strange fact was vividly manifested through the actions of Justice Darling during the hearing of a breach of promise case recently at Birmingham. The plaintiff relied upon certain letters, which she stated were written to her by the defendant, to establish her case. The man, however, denied the authenticity, and there were considerable doubts expressed, which the Judge shared, as to the incriminating documents being in his handwriting.

"Gross perjury is being committed in this case," said Justice Darling. And then his lordship thought of a new test. "How do you spell the word 'awful'?" he inquired of the defendant.

"A-w-f-u-l" was the response.

"That's how the word is spelled by the person who wrote this letter," observed the Judge. And it was this fact that procured the plaintiff's acquittal.

A similar history of the last fifteen years has been determined by a mistake in spelling. The fact that an "a" was used instead of



THIS MAN'S SOUL IS IN RAPS.

Though the man who was never much attracted by an elaborate coiffure, unless he was a hairdresser, would be hard to find. The preacher went on to acknowledge that a gorgeous hat may attract as much attention to a woman as an uncovered head, but he said that in that case the attraction would be of a coldly aesthetic nature and therefore comparatively harmless, while with the hatless head the fascination was physical and personal.

Waving shining locks, beautifully arranged, are assumed to be a subtle appeal to man's lower nature and liable to rob some of the bloom of his valuable soul.



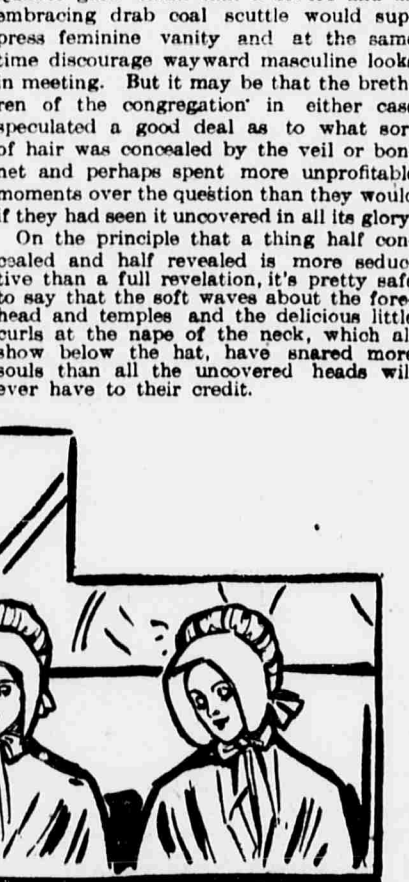
while the frightful moral earthquakes which the contemplation of other women's hats in church produces in the soul of a woman are ignored, or perhaps not even imagined, in this truly masculine view of the situation.

It would be a superior frump, indeed, whose attention could not be distracted from the saintliest preacher by the hair in front of her, who could refrain from casting furtive glances at the hats on either side of her and who would not pray for eyes in the back of her head, that she might see the hats behind her. In fact, while man's soul is but slightly damaged by the sight of an uncovered feminine head, the vision of a sea of hats arouses all the lesser evil passions in woman.

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an "a" rendered the claims of the Irish party to home rule and other reforms possible as constitutional questions to the Imperial Parliament. It was at the period when the gravest charges were being made against the late C. S. Parnell and other members of the Irish Parliamentary party that the *Times* electrified the world by publishing a letter, purporting to be from the Irish leader, approving of assassination.

The majority of the British people at the time believed it to be authentic. At the famous commission of three judges, that was held to investigate these terrible charges, handwriting experts were called in to identify the signature. Despite the searching cross examination the late Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen (then Sir Charles Russell), subjected them to such impossible to shake their evidence, and most people were convinced that Parnell had penned this terrible document.

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EAT VEGETABLES AND BE WELL.

CONSUMPTION NOT THE ONLY ILL THEY ARE SAID TO CURE.

Dr. Russell's Recent Discovery Attributed to Vegetarianism. Says and Proves That Consumed Food Better Than Vegetarian Vegetation Movement Spreading.

The announcement recently made by Dr. John F. Russell of the Postgraduate Hospital Dispensary that excellent results had been obtained from the use of raw vegetable juice in the treatment of persons suffering from consumption did not surprise the vegetarians. The secretary of the Vegetarian Society says that while Dr. Russell is probably on the right track, he would undoubtedly secure far better results from the use of raw fruit, which could be eaten at any time, than from the vegetable juice. He holds that a diet of fruits and nuts exclusively, which he says is the ideal diet and unambiguously the one that nature intended for man, will cure not only consumption, but all acute diseases, rheumatism, gout, and in short most of the ills to which human flesh is heir.

Most vegetarians nowadays it seems are not strictly or specifically in a narrow sense vegetarians in their diet, but the term has been used for a hundred years or so to designate the non-meat eaters, and the name sticks. There is no probability that it will be changed in the near future or that a better one will be found.

These herbivorous humans, while all agreeing on the one cardinal point of eating no flesh, are divided into many sects. There are some who call themselves humanitarian vegetarians, and there are hygienic vegetarians; these are among the primary classifications.

There are vegetarians who permit themselves the use of milk, butter, cheese and eggs; others who will not touch these things. There are some who call themselves vegetarians and will on occasion eat fish and shellfish—but these are not worthy of the name, according to the stricter members of the cult.

Some vegetarians hold that practically everything belonging to the vegetable kingdom that is not poisonous is good to eat. Some hold that only those things that grow above ground are fit for food; they would eat no potatoes or other tubers, roots, &c.

One enthusiast at least has been known to live—and say that he enjoyed it—exclusively on a diet of grass. Some hold that mushrooms, truffles and all similar fungous and parasitic growths are decidedly not fit for food. Still others profess to believe that cereals are very poor food and should not be eaten.

An increasingly large number hold that mankind should eat nothing but fruits and nuts. These forswear even the commonest food vegetables, such as beans, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, carrots, squash, celery, lettuce and, of course, potatoes.

Charles A. Montgomery, secretary of the New York Vegetarian Society, is a humanitarian vegetarian. Beyond that he has not yet decided to which subdivision of the cult he belongs. While he lives chiefly on fruits and nuts, he has not yet reached the point of giving up cereals or potatoes and other common vegetables.

On vegetarianism in general, taking the vegetable juice treatment for tuberculosis as a text, Mr. Montgomery discoursed to a SUN reporter as follows:

"I have been a vegetarian for twenty-five years. I have not touched meat of any kind in that time, and I have never known a sick day in all those years."

"I am a vegetarian chiefly from humanitarian reasons. The majority of vegetarians come in for hygienic reasons; perhaps 90 per cent."

"I maintain that pure vegetarianism is the humanitarian foundation stone of all reforms. Most vegetarians are peaceful, progressive, enlightened men. They are opposed to both human and animal murder."

"They are antivenuevionists; they are opposed to war, opposed to intemperance. They are hygienic and economical reformers, too."

"It means going back to agriculture—economic improvement—for agriculture will give more men employment and better employment than stock raising and slaughtering. That is the point: vegetarianism is the basic reform."

The movement is growing rapidly. Many rich society leaders are finding that the only relief for the indigestion, gout, rheumatism and many other ills due to overfeeding and too rich food is to be found in a simple vegetarian diet.

"Many prominent singers, actors and actresses are becoming vegetarians. They find that they can do their work infinitely better by abstaining from meat, and they find vegetarianism both hygienic and economical. Lilli Lehmann, the German operatic singer, has been a strict vegetarian for many years."

"In Battle Creek, Mich., there are 10,000 vegetarians. Seventh Day Adventists, and they have built up many prosperous institutions. Philadelphia has a vegetarian church, the Bible Christian Church as it is called, whose pastor, the Rev. Henry S. Clubb, 'seventy-five years young,' has been a vegetarian for fifty years."

"Every member of the church must be a vegetarian, on the Commandment 'Thou shalt not kill.' These people are a very prosperous colony with beautiful homes, and successful business—a colony, not a community, they do not hold property in common, practice celibacy or adhere to other institutions of the sort, like the Shakers."

"The movement is strong in Boston, and in each of the other large cities vegetarianism is becoming more and more popular. There are flourishing societies in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco."

"The New York society was organized twelve years ago. It has had no meetings during the summer, but we are about to start up a vigorous campaign and shall hold monthly meetings throughout the winter, and several dinners."

"But what about this vegetable juice cure for consumption? What is the strict vegetarian's idea about it?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I'm coming to that," said Mr. Montgomery. "We claim that the vegetarian diet, fruits, nuts, cereals and vegetables, will assist nature to make a cure of almost any disease, including cancer and consumption. Now I'll tell you why."

"We all know that plenty of pure water is the prime essential requisite of good health. Now the purest water is distilled water."

"The water that comes down from the clouds is distilled water. But this distilled water is like vacuum. It holds nothing in solution, but just as the air or any gas will rush into a vacuum if the slightest way is made for it, so all the impurities of whatever it passes through or over will rush into the distilled water."

"As the rain comes down through the air it gathers to itself all the impurities; if the air is full of soot and smoke the water be-

comes black and dirty. When it flows over the roofs of houses it gathers from them many impurities.

"When the water goes into the ground and filters through several strata of earth and rock it gathers up the mineral ingredients contained in them. And just as when distilled water passes through the human system it takes all the impurities from the system. They are gathered into the water and so pass out of the system."

"Now, meat contains no distilled water. Fruits contain the most perfect, the purest distilled water; so there is no other food so good as fruits. Look at the long, hard process the water has to go through to get to the fruit, up through the plant or tree, through the hard knots and long branches; there cannot possibly be any impurities left in it."

"These doctors are probably on the right track, and I am not surprised to hear that the use of vegetable juices has led to good results, but a fruit cure is better than a vegetable cure. The pure distilled water in the fruits takes all the impurities from the body, and leaves it in such condition that nature can work a speedy cure. Dr. Russell would find that pure fruit juices would work much better and quicker than his vegetable juices. He should use fruits more and vegetables less."

"Vegetarianism is a misnomer, anyway. The best vegetarians—the strictest, that is, —and the most healthful live on nuts and fruits almost exclusively."

"Nuts contain more nutriment than any other known thing. They contain fatty matter in absolute purity, whereas meat, which is far less nutritious anyway, often contains poisonous substances and microbes. Nuts and fruits make the ideal diet."

"And there can be no doubt that fruits and nuts are intended by nature as food for man. What can be more beautiful than the apples, peaches, cherries, and other fruits among the green leaves? If for no other reason than this of their beauty nature has made it perfectly plain that she intends the fruits to be eaten."

"No cooked food of any kind can ever be so palatable and so nourishing as these sun-cooked fruits. The best chef in the world is the sun. The nuts and fruits prepared by him are the best and the most deliciously cooked of all the foods that were ever known."

"All this skinned fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, peaches and so on, should be eaten without paring the skins. The skin of most fruits, except, of course, oranges and such as have coarse, thick rinds, is good and contains mineral salts that are beneficial."

"Whether vegetables, and especially those which grow underground, are intended by nature as food I do not know, or whether vegetables are injurious or not I do not know. Some people hold that they are. I am not ready to give up my vegetables."

"I am very fond of potatoes, very fond of cauliflower—but that is a flower, anyway—and of other vegetables, and I continue to eat them. I do not think they do me any harm. And the same about cereals; I do not know whether nature intends grains to be eaten by man or not."

"Let me tell you a cure for insomnia—eat lightly of nuts and fruits, or eat, just before going to bed, I never knew any one troubled with insomnia who tried this without getting relief, promptly and permanently."

"Sometimes people say to me: 'I should think you would find your vegetarianism too monotonous for anything; a diet of only nuts and fruits must

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" 9.1x12.1 ft.; was 60, now	50.00	" 8.1x12.3 ft.; was 60, now	50.00
" 9.1x12.4 ft.; was 60, now	50.00	" 8.1x12.5 ft.; was 60, now	50.00
" 9.1x12.6 ft.; was 75, now	50.00	" 8.1x12.7 ft.; was 75, now	50.00

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"Sometimes people say to me: 'I should think you would find your vegetarianism too monotonous for anything; a diet of only nuts and fruits must

pull on one after a while. What do you do then?"

"But there is no monotony about it. These people have no conception of the possibilities of such a diet. There are hundreds of varieties of preparations of nuts on the markets now, and new ones are being made almost every day."

"The New York Vegetarian Club, of which I am secretary also, sometimes gives a dinner prepared mainly of one thing to show the possibility of variety and palatableness. And the guests are always greatly surprised that so many excellent and tasty dishes can be made from one thing. No, sir, there is no monotony about vegetarianism."

SUPERIOR'S LONESOME SPOT.

Lighthouse in the Lake That Is 50 Miles from Nearest Port.

From the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Out of sight of land, perched on a pinnacle of rock far out in Lake Superior and visible only to lake craft which make Marquette and other ports along the south shore east of Keweenaw Point or those which ply from one end of the lake to the other, is a conical graystone tower rising 120 feet above the level of the water and from which every night during the season of navigation there flashes a white light every thirty seconds, warning navigators of the danger zone. This is Stannard Rock lighthouse—the loneliest spot on the big inland sea—of which Capt. Chambers of Mackinac Island is keeper.

So isolated is the lighthouse that the nearest port—Marquette—is more than fifty miles distant, while the nearest land of any description is Manitowish. In clear weather the light is visible for a distance of over eighteen miles, and in thick weather there is a ten inch steam whistle to give warning to passing craft.

During the season of navigation the keeper and his assistants while at the rock look out on nothing but sky and water except when they sight a passing ship in the distance or the lighthouse tender visits them with supplies.

The rock itself rises from two and a half to three feet above the level of the lake and is but fifteen or twenty feet in diameter. This pinnacle marks the site of a dangerous shoal extending nearly by west and south by east for 200 feet, with a width of 150 feet. Close around it, however, is some of the deepest water in Lake Superior, soundings having been taken for 600 feet.

In the early days of the lighthouse the keeper had only one or two assistants, and there were periods of months that he never got away from his post. The Government, however, soon realized the undesirability of such lonesome service and the difficulty of getting men who would stay on the rock for so long a stretch. In later years there have been four men, including the keeper, to care for the light and the fog whistle, and by an arrangement between them two are on duty all the time.

The lighthouse can only be approached on one side, and then when the water is smooth, for there is an abrupt wall at the top of the platform, some thirty feet high, and the boat and all the supplies are hoisted up by a derrick. There have been many occasions when the returning keepers found a heavy sea running at the lighthouse, so that they could not approach, and have had to take chances of laying by for hours in their little craft—not the safest thing to do on Lake Superior—or of making for the nearest shelter, miles away.

Wild Turkeys Reappear in Oklahoma.

From the *Kansas City Journal*.

Reports from southern Pottawatomie county, especially in the vicinity of Romulus, state that wild turkeys, which for many years have been found only in the wildest places, are again beginning to appear along the creeks, in bunches of from ten to thirty.

Their haunts have not been disturbed by hunters in recent years, and they are now multiplying rapidly. Quail are also abundant everywhere, and the early hat ches will be in the field for the opening of the quail season on December 15.